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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	814634
Center	Chandigarh	Date	11.8.22

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

CBI was established by the DSPE Act and its role has been to investigate cases having a national connotation or as decided by the Centre.

- It is required to get a 'general consent' from the States before initiating an investigation in the requisite State.
- But this 'general consent' has not been granted by various states (Eg. West Bengal) and this is detrimental to the delicate balance of cooperative federalism.

Threatening of spirit of cooperative federalism :-

(1) Cooperative federalism involves mutual

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trust and faith and not granting of consent amounts to mutual district among the stakeholdes.

(2) This fans the flame of separatist tendencies and bad elements might take advantage of it.

(3) This could involve a 'tit' for 'tat' in various other spheres like finance, health, education and culture.

(4) Coercive action by centre would amount to breakdown of federalism and so would adamant stand by ~~ter~~ States and set a bad precedent.

(5) Cooperative federalism reverts back to confrontational federalism

The key is to make CBI a constitutional body, implement the recommendations of Santhanam Committee and 2nd ARC and follow the middle path of Buddha for a peaceful resolution.

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2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. **(150 words) 10**

The local self governments were created by the 73rd and 74th CAA and include the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Municipalities.

Sources of finance for local self governments.

① Devolution of tax receipts by the State government after State Finance Commission advise

② Grants-in-aid by Centre and State

③ Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) funds earmarked for certain policies

④ Self-taxation from people - local level

⑤ Philanthropy and CSR

Inspite of the sources, the local self governments are sorely underfunded and suffer from various issues.

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Issues with taxation and finance
- → Tied nature of funds
- → Low taxation powers
- → Difficult to tax place where you live
- → Lack of effective devolution of funds
- → Corruption
- → Bureaucratic inertia at district level
- → State Finance Commission Non-binding advice

Ways to strengthen financial position :-

① Increased financial autonomy

② 'Untie' funds → Since schemes are sponsored by Centre and State, hardly any fund remains for fixing the ground realities.

③ Increase power of taxation :- The areas under PRI domain must be expanded and effective taxation power be granted.

④ Simplify oversight → A myriad of functionaries - Gram Sevak at PRI level and State Minister for Commissioner of Municipality level along with BDOs delay the fund availability.

" The success of the country lies in effective creation and devolution of power to PRIs "

— Mahatma Gandhi

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3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

Cabinet Committees are specialised committees formed for a specified function and mull over all facets of issue to provide a uniform legislation.

Eg. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)

Role in reinstating collective responsibility:-

① The Cabinet committees represent the viewpoints of the executive collectively.

② They are appointed from among the executive and their viewpoints can be challenged in the Legislature. Eg. EIA Amended Bill, 2021

③ The Legislature can defeat a bill passed by a Cabinet Committee and can even pass a Censure Motion or No Confidence motion, reflecting collective responsibility.

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(4) Collective responsibility refers to the phenomenon of 'swim together and sink together' and hence the whole executive stands behind the decision and recommendations.

Role in re-instating principle of homogeneity in the executive :-

(1) The executive members have differing views, but they have to abide by the cabinet committee recommendation, producing a uniform law. Eg. DNA Bill

(2) The differing views are accomodated in the decision by the cabinet committee to produce a unifon law. Eg. Climate Change Bill

(3) If a bill is disliked by a minister, he must either resign or stick to it, promoting homogeneity in viewpoint and preventing ruckus in the house.

Hence, Cabinet committees are the bulwark to ensure smooth functioning of the executive and a streamlined parliamentary democracy.

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4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

The public prourement and project managment framework has been brought about for implementation of various govement infrastructure projects.

Issues with PPPM framework =)

① The prourement occurs behind closed doors and is often times biased, hence demand transparency.

② Rehabilitation is not done after public prourement.

③ No proper time line is given to the citizen for project completion → ↓ accountability

④ Projects stay put due to lack of govmnt

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funding, leading to excessive trouble for people and common citizens. Kharar flyover in Punjab

(5) Issues of corruption

(6) Environmental concerns

Steps that can be taken :-

(1) Procurement after due tenders and auctions.

(2) Involve citizen in the planning process

(3) Ensure accountability from both the public and private players via citizen and social accountability.

- Social Audits,
- Jan Sunwayi
- Citizen Report Cards etc.

(4) Adequate and timely rehabilitation of displaced person.

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5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

Social accountability initiatives refer to transparency and openness enhancing actions by citizens and associated groups like NGOs, ~~citizen~~ civil society organisation (CSOs) etc.

eg ① Social audit
② Jan Sunwayi by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in Rajasthan
③ Citizen Report Card in Hyderabad

Challenges and vulnerabilities with social accountability initiatives :)

① Excessive pressure on government :) India being a developing country does not have many resources, the reason for Directive Principles being non-enforceable.

② Issues with Civil groups :) They often

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are hijacked by influential groups and do not represent everyone equally.

(3) The social groups would influence the government to act for short-term gains rather than long term.

Eg. Land Reforms were widely opposed but were an inevitable requirement.

(4) Pleasing tactics → by govt to gain votes rather than reforms.

(5) Mere eyewash and post-mortem work

Measures required
- → Registered NGOs and CSOs must be involved
- → Timely accountability is necessary
- → Space must be provided to government to undertake tasks in national interests.
- → More inclusive and representative CSOs.
- → Commission to look into NGOs, SHGs and CSOs specifically

The way forward is to strengthen the social accountability because it has seen success in the creation of a vibrant democracy.

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6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was established to look into the issues regarding scheduled tribes and suggest effective measures for them.

Issues faced by NCST =)

(1) The recommendations have not been adhered to.

(2) The advise is of a non-binding nature.

(3) Inadequate representation in the Commission from most tribes.
↳ skewed recommendations excluding some

(4) Scheduled Tribes have no awareness about NCST and hence poor grievance

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redressal and feedback issue.

(5) Composed of retired bureaucrats and it has become a tardy and ineffective body.

Measures to strengthen it ⇒

(1) Increased representation of all tribes as they are the main stakeholders.

(2) Make the advisie bindy and hence impactful.

(3) Increase awareness about the NCST and improve the feedback loop.

(4) Link NCST with tribal groups for social accountability.

The need is for an active NCST to mainstream the tribal and help them contribute effectively to the society.

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7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. **(150 words) 10**

The Mid-Day Meal scheme was launched to serve the dual needs of education and nutrition by securing attendance of students.

Failure to achieve goals by Mid-Day Meal scheme =)

1. The malnutrition and stunting level is still ~35% as per WHO.
2. India is 66/109 in the Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by OPHI
3. COVID-19 pandemic halted the Mid Day Meal programme in most states.
4. 'Hidden hunger' or micronutrient defiency is fast approaching
5. ~40% of females have anemia in our country.
6. Adulteration

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Remedial measures for Mid Day Meal Scheme :-

① Address issue of hidden hunger :-
Biofortification of food (e.g. Golden Rice (Rice with Vit A), addition of eggs in diet (optional).

② Proper inspection and testing to check for adulteration.

③ Separate staff for implementation of Mid-Day Meal rather than school workers.

④ Procurement via MSP can be diverted to Mid Day Meal scheme, solving issue of storage and degradation of food.

⑤ Varied menu to ensure children compliance.

Children are 40% of the population and 100% of our future. We would do well to remember "A healthy mind can only thrive in a healthy body".

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8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

Sexual and Reproductive health and rights (SRHR) refers to two domains =)

(A) Health => (i) Sexually transmitted diseases like HIV-AIDS, Chlamydia, Herpes

(ii) Urinary tract infections (UTIs)

(iii) Anemia due to excessive menstrual bleeding

(iv) Health of mothers during pregnancy and lactation

(B) Rights => (i) Family Planning → availability of contraceptives

(ii) Abortion issue

(iii) Rights of LGBTQ+ community.

(iv) Right to a healthy gestational period

Impediments to SRHR =)

(1) Associated stigma => Indians are

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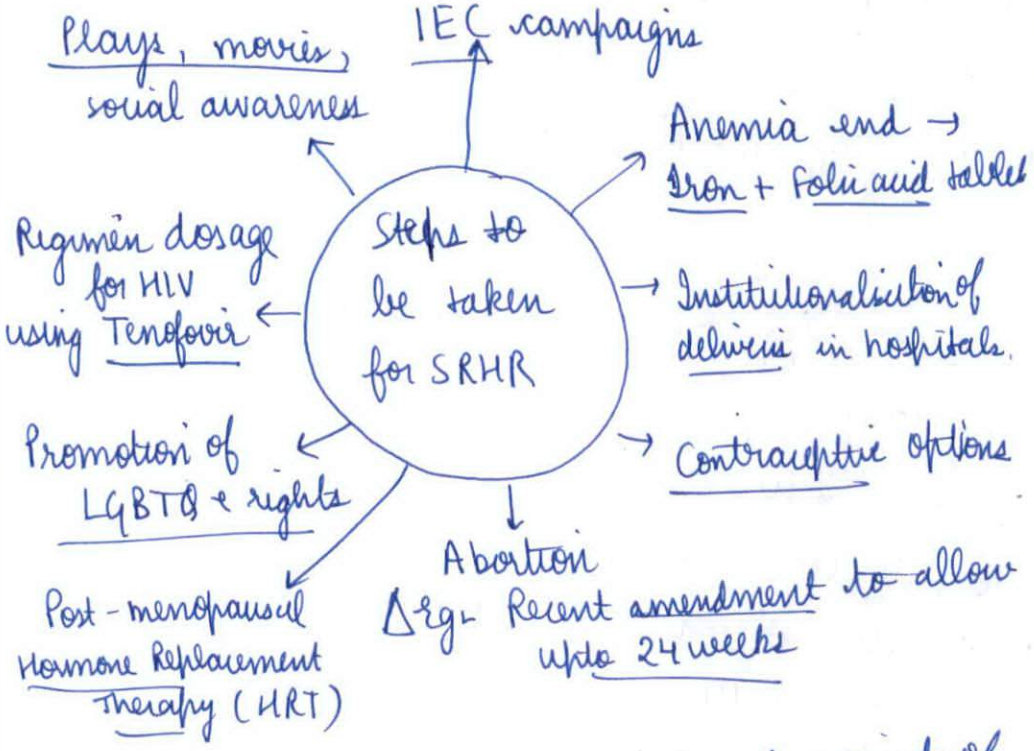
still hesitant to open up about issues related to sexual health.

(2) Education → Lack of sexual education in schools

(3) Health → • MMR is 33/100,000 and anemia prevalence ~50%.
• untrained 'dai' delivery
• failure of family planning

(4) Stigmatisation of LGBTQ community

(5) Lack of contraceptive education



A holistic developed society and achievement of SDGs is impossible with SRHRs and must be taken care of.

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9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. **(150 words) 10**

UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is the watchdog of Human Rights at a global level.

Functions of UNHRC :

① Reporting of human rights violation around the world.

Eg. Uighur Muslim issue in Xinjiang province of China

② Asking for rights of refugees and promoting them

Eg. Rohingyas of Myanmar

③ Collecting data of the Human Rights and presenting them to the UN for effective sanctions.

④ Promotion of Human Rights and taking suo-moto cognisance of rights violation.

⑤ Spreading awareness and information

⑥ Partnering with NGOs and CSOs like

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Amnesty International for effective resolution of such issue.

Issues faced by Council for promotion and protection of human rights around the world:-

① Non-binding recommendations -> Their advise and data can be studied and analysed but are non-binding.

② No 'teeth' -> Even after widespread reporting of HR violations in China and in Ukraine, nothing has materialised.

③ Countries do not allow -> Eg. Amnesty International had to relocate from India and its data is essential for UNHRC.

④ Issues of corruption -> The UNHRC has less inputs about North and finds more faults with the Global South. Eg. Non-usporly of crimes in US.

The key is to equip the UNHRC with adequate teeth to protect human rights in a rapidly deteriorating, war-stricken world order.

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10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

West Asia has been a key feature of India's 'Look West' policy and has wide ramifications for India's tomorrow =)

① Geo-strategic => India has huge stakes in the area with China making inroads using BRI (Belt and road initiative) and delay in India's efforts in the Chabahar port in Iran.

- It is a 'gateway to europe' specially since a route is difficult for India due to Pakistan and Chinese animosity.

② Geo-political => (i) India has a profound diaspora presence and wants to safeguard it.

(ii) India's engagement with them on the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Countries) has

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recently taken a hit due to enhanced Pakistan involvement.

(iii) Various terrorist groups like ISIS, Lashkar-e-Toiba hold ground there and to eliminate them, India must have engagement with the governments there.

(3) Geo-economic significance =>

(i) Resources => West Asia is one of the biggest suppliers of oil to India in an era of uncertainty

(ii) Trade => India would be keen to enhance trade which is maximum with VAE in the region

FIG => India and West Asia

(iii) Remittances => India is the largest remittance receiver and this creates mutual interdependence.

With growing polarisation and US going protectionist, India must find key allies in West Asia for economic, military and energy security.

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11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

The right to vote is a key right granted in our constitution and since independence, India has granted 'Universal Adult Franchise' which has led to a vibrant democracy.

The Representation of People Act, 1951, disenfranchises citizens who are prisoners. This creates a key ethical dilemma in whether to grant them franchise or not.

Reasons for granting =>

(1) India is the world's largest democracy and has always been a champion of democratic rights, universal adult franchise ~~rights~~ being the most important one.

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(2) The cause for imprisonment is in no way related to their voting rights. Like right to food in prison, the right to vote must be imperative too.

(3) No such exception mentioned in the Constitution.

(4) There are both political and violent prisoners and franchise has a huge impact on their lives.

(5) At present ~75% in prisons are undertrials and this would lead to injustice because they are not yet proven guilty.

(6) At times, parties in power may on purpose put people in prison to improve their electoral performance.

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Reasons for not granting franchise :-

(1) It would lead to politicisation of criminals and criminalisation of politics.

(2) A person who does not respect human rights and ethicality must not be provided this inherent right.

(3) It would create an excessive burden on prisons along with safety and security concerns.

India must certainly provide a minimum set of voting rights like granting right to vote to political prisoners and undertrials, setting up EVMs and voting one by one, ban on campaigning in prisons to preserve the vibrant, holistic democracy which is our foundation.

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12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Affirmative action refers to positive reservation that is given to some individual on account of historical, social or economic drawbacks.

Similarities and interaction :)

① US faced apartheid while India faced untouchability, hence both brought about laws to help them more.

② Art 16, 15 provide for positive affirmation in the Indian constitution and the US also at a later date inculcated them

③ The group of LGBTQ+ has gained

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support in both USA and recently in India with the abrogation of Art 377.

(4) India provides special protection to scheduled tribes and also in some places to women and US does the same for Red Indian and Native American along with women.

→ Apartheid was against a race (Africans) while untouchability was against a class (depressed classes) and both struggled for years to attain social and economic emancipation.

(5) Both have reserved seats in

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educational institutes, jobs, public posts and rolled out several special schemes like 'Stand Up India' by India.

6 Famous personalities eg Martin Luther King Jr and Dr. Ambedkar had similar persistence.

The key is to make the whole process of justice more inclusive and promote positive affirmation till the time these classes have found their feet in the society and the socio-economic milieu.

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13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

Domicile based reservation means providing a set of secured vacancies for people belonging to the same state.

- This is aptly seen in recruitment to various State Government posts and admission to colleges, but it is a dilemma for its inclusion in the private sector.

- Art 15 and 16 provide for equality of appointment in posts without discrimination on caste, colour, religion gender or place of birth. But it has only been mentioned for public employment, not private.

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Reasons for ~~the~~ not agreeing to domicile based reservation in states by private sector =)

① Lack of meritocracy => Private companies will be forced to hire candidates of the state rather than meritocracy, giving the deserving candidate no chance.

② The Constitution does not mention any such provision for private player.

③ The government has adequately provided for reservation based on residence in state government posts.

④ The private sector is built on the foundation of capitalism and to earn profits, not socialism.

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(5) Decreasing productivity :- Less effort put by candidates to get a job and less efficient workers lead to decreasing productivity

(6) Freedom would violate the private company's right to hire persons of its choice.

(7) The health of Public Sector Enterprises is failing and is a cruel reminder of public intervention in industries while the private sector is booming.

Hence, it may be necessary in some situations to hire workers of same state (Eg) where facilities are inadequate like Manipur, Mizoram, Uttarkhand but on the whole, choice must be offered to the private sector if it finds the change feasible.

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14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

Sedition law is mentioned in Section 124 of the IPC and has recently been put on hold by the Supreme Court.

Necessity of sedition law =>

① It helps to reign in certain elements that are threat to India's sovereignty and democracy.

② It helps in peaceful democratic process and deters riots and protest.

③ It helps to prevent secessionist tendencies and hate crimes.

④ Various parties like the CPI-M have tried to influence people to tend to anti-democratic change of power and this

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law has been useful to thwart them.

Sedition law as an attack on India's democratic foundation :-

① It has been frequently used to quell the freedom of speech and expression.

② It is poorly defined and this ambiguity has been utilised by governments at times to crush dissenting opinions, failure of Art 19.

③ Home arrests to various leaders have been given at times and this can have an impact on a fair democratic process.

④ Its use on Twitter posts and other soial media has ushered in an era of terror and people are afraid to give opposite opinions.

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(5) Sedition has been labelled as an 'Anti-National Law' and the individual so caught is widely condemned.

(6) Freedom of media => It is curtailed and even free and fair reporting may be targetted.

(7) The Constitution provides for an atmosphere of debate and discussion which has been trampled upon and it can become a weapon to turn democracy to autocracy.

The way forward is to have clarity in the Sedition Law by proper, clear and unambiguous guidelines which will help preserve national and internal security and smooth democratic process without crushing the fundamental Rights of citizens. The Supreme Court has done well to suspend it till the time a clear legislation is provided.

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15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Government has brought about the Govent e-Marketplace (GeM) portal which has been instrumental in ushering in an era of digital business.

Challenges of GeM =>

① Monopoly → Most sellers are not able to exist and govenent sometimes ends up buying items from monopolistic seller.

② Lack of digital literacy. As per NFHS-5, only 35% of rural people have internet connecting which is even less for women. Hence, small rural

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businesses are unable to enlist.

(3) Corruption → At times a department acts in collusion with seller and buys the product in return for remuneration.

(4) Limited options ⇒ There are currently very limited option on the GeM.

(5) Lack of digital know-how in public offices leading to decreased harness of expected benefits.

(6) Big players benefit more than small ones by cheaper products via economies of scale.

Improvement in procurement by GeM ⇒

(1) Fair, transparent process which increases accountability.

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(2) Helps promote e-governance

- electronic
- effective
- easy
- efficient

(3) Small players can easily upload their items on the portal, without having to set up physical stores.

(4) Better linkage between different department of government.

(5) Helps promote digital literacy by example.

(6) The rates become competitive and decision can be taken in an objective manner.

Hence GeM has the potential to transform the MSME sector and hence must be adequately transformed.

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16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

The Civil Services is the bulwark of our society, the key change - catalysts and implementors of all policies to ensure smooth functioning of the government machinery.

Issues with Civil Services
- Political transfers
- Punishment postings
- Corruption
- Red-tapism and bureaucratic inertia.
- Centre-state conflicts
- Status quoist rather than change catalysts

Reforms in civil service =>

A. At the recruitment level =>

(1) The Civil Services exam has done well to include GS Paper IV - ethics which will lead to increase in ethics.

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(2) The recruiting stage can include a bigger element of public administration to ensure better governance

(3) New AIS for judiciary, health etc. as per Punchhi Commission recommendations.

(4) The Case studies can be widened to showcase real-life examples.

B. At training level :-

(1) More focus on ground realities than theoretical textbooks.

(2) examples of eminent civil servants

Eg. Umakant Umrao of Dewas and IAS Smita Sabharwal of ~~Hy~~ Warangal.

(3) Cadre allotment based on subjective assessment during the foundational course (FC)

(4) Better integration among the different All India Service (AIS)

(5) Teaching of corruption laws and consequences.

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(c) During service → • Strengthen corruption laws

(1) A regular check at 15 and 20 years of service and before promotion.
If found to be unsatisfactory, must be given voluntary retirement.

(2) Creation of Civil Service Board that must take care of transfers rather than political whims. Eg Ashok Khemka issue

(3) The average tenure of a civil servant at a place is 11 months which is very less. Fixed tenure of some time must be given.

(4) Digital library → e-governance must be ushered in Eg e-SEVA, Digi Locker, e-Kranti

(5) Lateral entry → To infuse professionalism in the static civil services.

"The country cannot run without an efficient, ethical and contented civil service."

→ Sardar Vallabhai Patel

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

The Indian government has rolled out the New National education Policy (NEP) 2020 to achieve the existing loopholes in the education sector and fulfill our SDGs

Initiatives taken by Indian govenent in education sector

① NEP 2020 → Introduction of a global curriculum, addition of vocational skills.

② Mid Day Meal scheme ⇒ serving dual purpose of education and nutrition-

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(3) PISA → To help compare Indian education with Western ones.

(4) Setting up schools for children with special needs.

(5) NITI Aayog's Vision for Inclusive education.

Learning poverty :) Learning poverty refers to various disorders that affect learning ability like ADHD, dyslexia etc. and also the various impediments to effective learning like malnutrition, access and quality education.

Intervention required :)

(1) Setting up a separate cadre for

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students with special need.

(2) Giving industry - specific skills to private sector by involvement of private corporate

(3) Health and nutrition must be improved.

(4) e - learning and e - school via satellite link can help during times like COVID pandemic

(5) Effective rollout of NEP and three language policy

(6) Inclusive higher education.

"The goal of the modern educator is not to cut down trees but to help irrigate deserts."

— Amit Ray

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18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

The Health Sector in India is faced with a myriad of challenges. Earlier faced with the burden of communial diseases, now India has become the 'diabetes capital' of the world, signifying an ~~[illegible]~~ increase in non-communible diseases.

Public Health Surveillance System

Primary level

- MOs (Medical officer) in Primary Health Centre (PHCs)
- ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers, ANMs
- Reports on certain diseases (Cholera)

District level

- District hospitals
- MD, MBBS doctors
- District Surveillance Centre

Tertiary level

- Research centres
- MD, DM doctors
- National Mission on communial diseases → NVBDCP (Nat-Vector Borne Disease Control Program)
- Tertiary Health Care Centre
- Global interactions

Uniform data pool

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Need to revamp public health surillance system =>

(1) The public surillance is all mostly on paper → eg ASHAs, ANMs, AWWs do not have requisite resources or motivation to visit all places.

(2) Fudging of data => With less accountability, districts and states manipulate data to show a rosy picture.

(3) Unreported diseases => Various diseases like typhoid, cholera, diabetes and even COVID-19 were differently reported by national bodies and Intl' ones like WHO.

(4) The Non-communicable diseases are difficult to monitor because of silent symptoms and hence an overhaul

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of the system is essential for better reporting.

(5) Poor integration of primary, district and tertiary level and hence the common data pool is sorely deficient.

(6) Lack of digitization

(7) Lack of funds :) Health has only been given ~2% of GDP and this too was the increased version after the COVID pandemic.

Steps to revamp public health surveillance
- → Increase funding (Eg ~10% of GDP by Japan)
- → Digitization of records
- → Accountability at primary level
- → Sops and motivation for increased reporting
- → Free treatment for certain diseases → ↑ patient compliance
- → Integration of three levels.

The way forward is to put more focus on health to fulfill our SDGs and Directive Principle like Art 42.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.
(250 words) 15

The economic crisis in Sri Lanka has been catastrophic to its political, economic and social fabric and it is now in debt to the tune of ~ 3.5 billion dollars.

Repercussions extending beyond its border to India =)

① Political =) • The political instability in Sri Lanka with fleeing of its PM and a free hand to military might incite bad elements to start terrorism in India.

• Any democracy being in danger is a threat to India.

② Economically =) • The economy of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sri Lanka has been hit, and it had been a key partner of India in various spheres for exports → ↓ economy & trade

- The rapid 'crowding out' by investors could lead to poor faith in entire South Asia.

- India had to extend a $300 million line of credit due to diplomatic concerns.

③ Social issues :)

- Migrants illegally coming into India
- Ethnic tensions in Tamil Nadu and South India over treatment of Sri Lankan Tamilians.
- Human Rights Violation

④ Ethnic issue

⑤ Chinese dominance => Sri Lanka has

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reaffirmed support to China and the Hambantota Port (a deep sea port) is already in Chinese control.

Steps by ~~Sri~~ India to assist Sri Lanka

① Stepping up to provide a $300 million line of credit.

② Food aid to Sri Lanka

③ Garnering support globally

④ Shipments of medicines and vaccines to tide over dual effects of poor economy → malnutrition and COVID-19.

⑤ Currency swap agreement to help tide over the crisis

⑥ Reducing trade duties on essential items.

India would do well to adhere to the Gujral doctrine and help Sri Lanka to form a permanent ally in the Indian Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

Net security provider is a broad term not only encompassing peace and military security but also social, economic and political stability.

- India has helped set up the
  - Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)
  - Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)
  - and set up the vision of SAGAR → (Security and growth of all in the region).

India as a net security provider :-

(1) Militarily → • India has recently provided a naval surveillance system to Maldives.

- India has an active navy and can

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

help support allies if needed.

- India conducts regular exercises like Malabar, inspiring confidence
- Training to Maldivian personnel in LBSNAA & SVPNA

(2) Economically → • India has helped the countries by aid, medicines and vaccines during the COVID pandemic.

- India extends line of credit (Eg the aid to Sri Lanka of ~ $300 million)
- Currency swap agreements.

(3) Cultural presence → • Indian diaspora Eg Fiji

- Shared history of colonial presence.
- Presence of Bollywood films and common religion.
- Tourism.

(4) Politically → India is the world's largest vibrant democracy and stands for political stability

(5) India better understands the concerns having a very long coastline.

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Drawbacks in Indian approach
- 'Big brother' attitude
- Behind China in quickness and amount of funds
- QUAD creates fear of marginalisation
- SAGAR mission not actively pursued.

As our Prime Minister has stated, we must go for 'Blue Diplomacy' and harness the power of the ~~g~~ united Indian Ocean.

India must act rapidly and timely to prevent radicalisation of the region by economic and political interests eg Solomon Islands by China in the South China Sea. We would highly benefit from economic and social resources and these countries would back us on the international platform eg UNSC Permanent Seat.

VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0814634

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aaditya Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.8.22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Vandna
27/08/2021

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a land of great cultural diversity with traditions extending to thousands of years. As such a rich conglomeration of Ideas, thoughts, religions led to development of different regional music.

Cultural traditions from various region of India and reflection in regional music

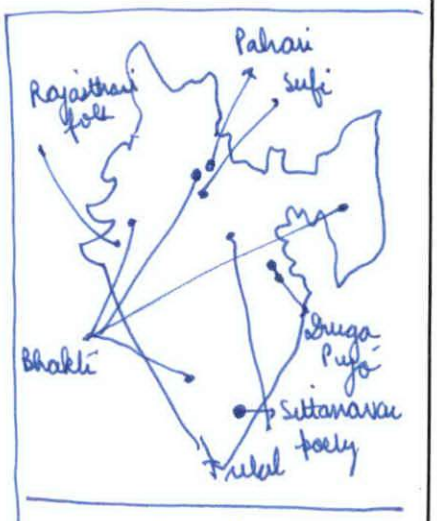

Fig :- Cultural traditions and regional music

① Bhakti → The Bhakti tradition of coming together in devotion (Satsang) led to development of Bhajans and Kirtan.

② The Mughal and Persian influence and their traditions like Sufism helped establish

the Sufi Brand of music Eg. Qawalli

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Pahari, Patronage by kings like Sansar Chand of Kangra helped establish music like Pahari / Kangri.

(4) Bengali culture, The devotion like Durga Puja in Bengal have helped in development of the Bengali school of Music.

(5) Gharana tradition of Rajasthan, The Gharana tradition of Rajasthan helped in development of various schools of music like Mewati, Jaipuri etc which even have international audien

(6) Tribal music

(7) Sittanavar poetry, Dravidian school of music

Hence, India must strive to conserve the rich cultural diversity (Art 29, 30, 51) and promote regional music for international tourism and fulfilling our fundamental duty of cultural harmony.

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's freedom struggle began on an elitist phase but via efforts of individuals like Gandhiji and various socialists, shaped a struggle from the working class.

Emergence of working class movement =>

① Efforts of Home Rule movement and Non-Cooperation movement =>

↳ Working class left their plush government jobs and participated in NCM, creating the first large-scale pan-India movement

② Formation of Trade Union Congress (IUTAC) =>

In the 1920s, IUTAC was formed which helped in widespread dissemination of social ideas and spurred the working class

in freedom struggle.

(3) All India Kisan Sabha (Oudh) → farmers joing the movement gave greater impetus for working class to start the movement.

(4) Swadeshi Movement → working class left job and started swaraj ⚠ Swadeshi Steam Company of V.O Pillai

Drawback
- → Elitist approach
- → Gandhian
- → No full participation
- → No rights achieved
- → Socialism not fully developed
- → No alternative to work once left job
- → Lack of education and skills once left government

Hence, the ideal of freedom would not have been possible without wide ranging participation of the working class.

It helped in the 'political swaraj' develop into 'individual economic swaraj'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics of mass involvement helped propel the freedom movement from the handful people to a cause common for all. But the seeds of this approach were planted by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak's politics

Tilak's politics →	Gandhian politics
(1) Involvement of people in mass movement → Tilak started the Swadeshi movement on a large scale even at the cost of a split in the Congress.	Gandhian movement always involved masses and he started a movement only when the masses were ready eg NCM, CDM

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Usage of popular symbols → Tilak used symbols like Hindu festivals and traditions (eg) Ganesh Chaturthi.	Gandhiji used symbols like salt, khadi, Khilafat movement, manual labour to make the movement seem relatable to the masses.
(3) Tilak stood for swaraj (eg) All India Home Rule Movement 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'	Gandhi was a staunch supporter of swaraj and did not stop till it was attained
(4) Accomodative → Tilak buried the hatchet with Congress and Muslim League for wider political benefit.	Gandhi did so too with the Swarajists for broader political unity.
(5) Socialism → Tilak espoused socialism for widespread development	Gandhiji was always caring for the needy and wanted a socialist Raj.

Hence, Gandhian politics would have been impossible but for the base built by Tilak.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Global warming is nearing the mark of >2°c from pre-industrial levels as per the CoP 26 of the UNFCC.

One of its major ramifications are on the oceans, which are losing their 'memory' ⇒

① The Atlantic current is changing its circulation, leading to shift in AMOC → Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation which is one of the climate 'tipping' points

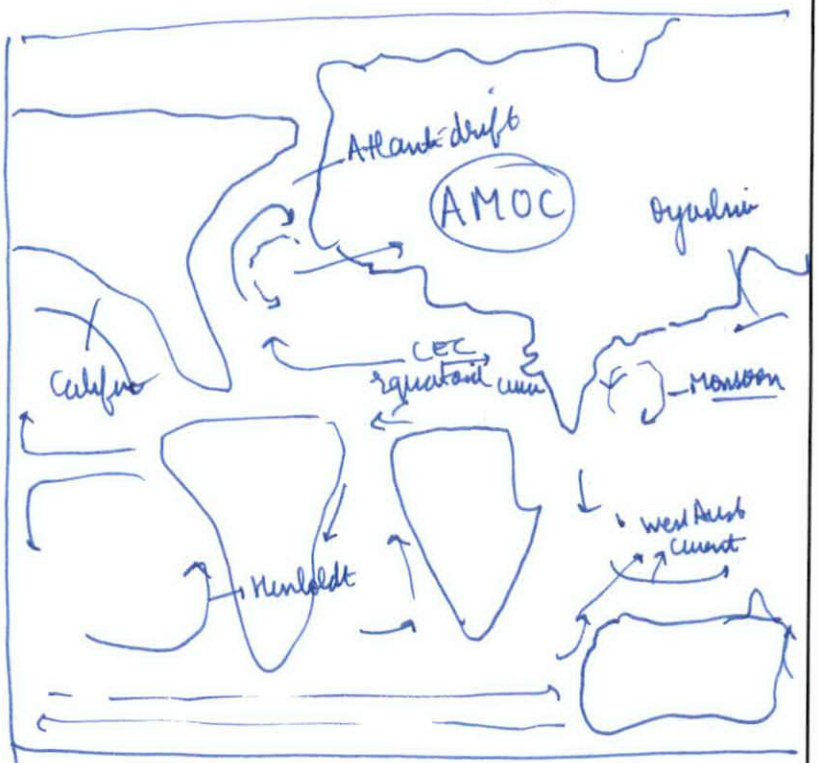

Fig - World and Ocean currents

(2) Excessive and infrequent 'El Nino' and 'La-Nina' effect due to variation in ocean currents.

(3) Warming of oceans via shift in ocean water mixing → eutrophication, marine migration.
Temp difference → Pressure differe

(4) Presence of islands of waste, change in speed of currents

Consequence of the phenomenon of oceans 'losing' memory'

- → Climate change exacerbation
- → Navigation troubles
- → Infrequency in monsoons ⇒ El-Nino and La Nina
  - ↳ Decreased agriculture producing.
- → Natural Disaster ⇒ Cyclone Asani - 2021, Hurricane Katrina
- → Death of marine ecosystem, temperature change
- ↳ Alteration of wind and ocean currents.

The world must strive to fulfill their Paris Climate targets and India must fulfill its 'Panchamrita' to help prevent the biodiversity and climate 'hotspots' from toppling and lead to a sustainable earth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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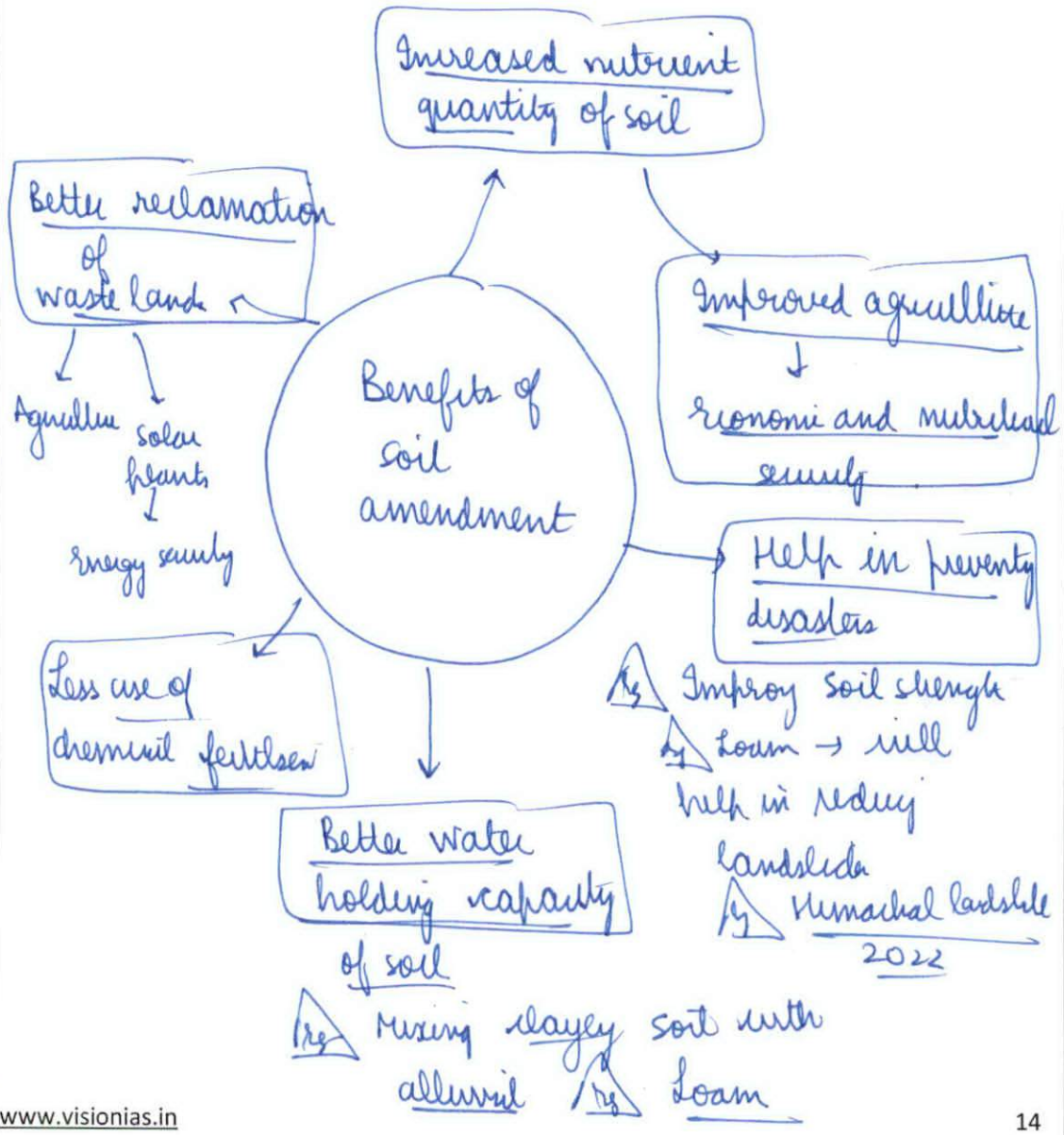
Soil amendment refers to change in soil characteristics → type, nutrients, water amount via natural or anthropogenic means for increased economic, agricultural or residential gain.



Soil amendment can hence play a role in
- Economic security
- Nutritional Security
- Energy security
- Disaster Management.

Concerns associated with soil amendment :-

(1) Can lead to development of invasive species via changed nutrient profile of soil.

(2) Ethical consideration, Done anthropomorphically, so can have unthought of consequences in the long run.

(3) Soil amendment leading to fragility of top layer of soil → increased run-off, landslides.

(4) Improper percolation to groundwater, reduced aquifer recharge

(5) Extension of desertification and waste lands.

The key is to start amendment on small tracts, observing their benefits and then expansion on wide scale. Linkage with schemes like Soil Health Card, can help in better implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants refer to plants wherein both fossil fuels and renewable energy sources grow side by side.

Why boom in hybrid power plants =)

① Inability to fully shift to renewable energy plants.

② Lack of adequate technology to install renewable energy immediately.

③ India still uses ~60% of fossil fuel powered plants hence it will be a while before it can fully embrace renewable.

ADVANTAGES of hybrid power plants =)

① Not Carbon Zero → The emissions from thermal plants can be neutralised by the other renewable half.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Gradual embracement of renewables → These will give both time and space to industries along with collection of resources for shift.

Eg. Rapid shift to organic farming ⇒ crisis in Sri Lanka.

(3) Development of better technology

(4) Maintenance of energy security.

(5) Reduction in imports → reduced fiscal deficit

(6) Reduced emissions to the tune of 50 billion tonnes.

Challenges of Hybrid Power Plants

→ Emissions → Even though reduced, there still is half-portion of emissions

→ Complacency → can breed complacency for a radical shift

→ Mere eye wash → The energy would be generated via fossil fuels but solar and other renewables just showcased

↳ Carbon credit market not yet developed

The key is to move from 'Megawatts' to 'Gigawatts' and usher in the era of renewables for halting climate change, under macroeconomic stability and fulfilling our 'Panchamrita' of Net Carbon Zero by 2070.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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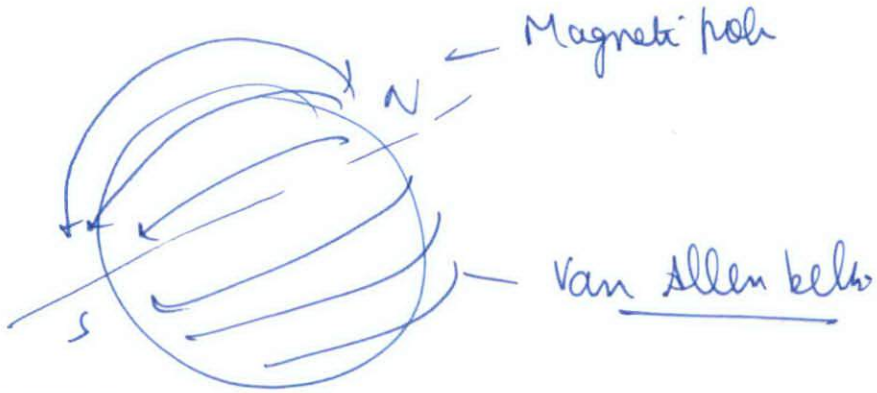
Van Allen Radiation Belts are magnetic belts that surround the earth due to presence of earth's magnetic North and South Pole



FORMATION

- They are formed due to interaction of the magnetic and electric fields surrounding the earth.
- These are due to collision of earth's magnetic field with various magnetic particles from the solar system & Sun.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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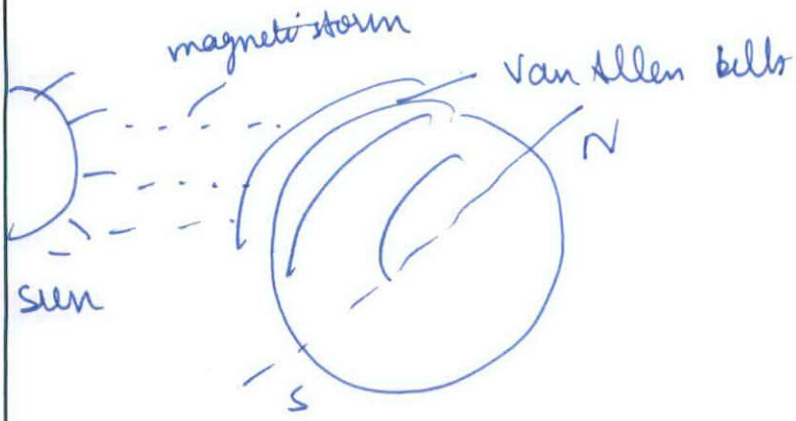
GROWING FOCUS on study =)

① Van Allen belts are effective for understanding SOLAR STORMS.



② These belts help us to understand the location of storms and how to prevent them, along with protection from harmful EM waves

③ These help in prevention of disruption of communication via magnetic rays of sun

④ Better understanding of communication satellites.

Hence, these must be investigated further for technological advancement of mankind

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital rape refers to non-consensual coitus or relations of a husband with his wife who is greater than 15 years of age.

Why marital rape should be criminalised =>

(1) Consent → Without consent, any sexual act is liable to be criminalised, no matter the relation.

(2) Giving women choice → Women are often married against their will and this criminalisation will give them a choice for divorce.

(3) Childbirth → Often times women are not ready for conception, but due to family pressures, they are bound to do so without their consent.

(4) Giving women power and autonomy → It has been found in nations with criminalisation of marital rape that the women have higher say in household matters → better household economy.

(5) Demand for male child → Consecutive abortions or repeated childbirth for male child are often without female's consent → skewed sex ratio.

Ability to be misused
→ Used as blackmail if marriage not works out.
→ May be used for extortion of money from husband as difficult to verify consent.

The age of marital rape be increased to 18 and Marital rape should certainly be criminalised but the court should pronounce the verdict based on adequate evidence.
This will help secure women safety and help fulfill our SDG 5 for women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy refers to a socialistic brand of economy with focus of elderly, (Silver economy) women and children for their effective participation in future economic prosperity.

Features of care economy :)

① Focus on healthcare of all groups like women, elderly, children

② Focus on skills of elderly and women to ensure their participation in economy.

③ Conversion from liability to asset ⇒ Elderly can contribute their experience and guide the economy.

Challenges associated with it :)

① Lack of access → As per NFHS-5, the internet percolation is only 30% in rural areas, with women and elderly only a small fraction of them.

② Deep rooted patriarchy

③ Lack of credit with elderly → they cannot start a business, they hardly make ends meet.

④ Lack of adequate health infrastructure

⑤ Lack of social security nets Eg. Elderly faced a tough time in COVID pandemic

Steps taken to address issues and challenges of care economy in India

- → Health → Ayushmann Bharat, Anemia Mukt Bharat, NHM.
- → Skilling → Start-up India, Skill India, STEP.
- → Women → Matru Vandana Yojana, SABLA
- → Geriatric population → PM Vayoshri Yojana, Vriddha Samriddhi Yojana
- → Financial inclusion → Jan Dhan Yojana, MUDRA

The aim must be to improve care economy for widespread participation of women and elderly in the economic force and improve on SDG 5 while elderly become an asset for the economy.

Move forward

C - competitive
A - Assertive
R - Rapid
E - Efficient and Ethical
} economy

Way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Learning poverty" refers to reduced education levels in the society and has been exacerbated by the COVID pandemic as schools have seen a 35% attrition rate as per NITI Aayog's survey.

(Reasons for 'learning poverty' in ~~post~~ pandemic) =>

① Absence of resources => With schools shut down, not many had internet connectivity and smartphones.

Eg. • As per NFHS-5, only 30% have rural internet connectivity.

• Children travelling 50 km in Mizoram for an internet connection.

② Domestic tasks → Children were employed for domestic tasks rather than receive proper education.

IMPLICATIONS =>

① Increased school drop outs → will lead to

fall in literacy rate from 94% in males and 87% in females.

(2) Increased informalisation
↳ Poor education
↳ Poor skills

(3) Widening of digital divide and ultimate growing inequality.

(4) Increased child labour and exploitation → as children are at home.

(5) Expansion of poverty and non-inclusive development in long run.

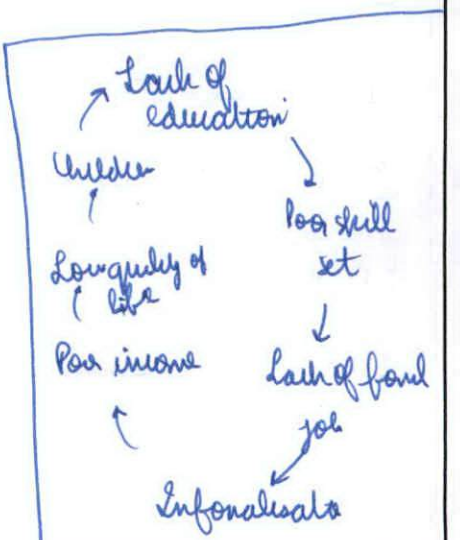

Fig:- Vicious cycle of illiteracy

Way ahead

(1) Improving digital infrastructure ⚠ Digital India Mission

(2) Improving smartphone penetration ⚠ PLI scheme for smartphones.

(3) Better skilling and vocational education ⚠ NEP 2020, Skill India mission

(4) Start online classes to prevent gap year on television and radios.

The key is to improve digital connectivity, increase vocational education (NEP 2020) and promote school entry rate via schemes like Mid Day Meal, to prevent educational gap and ensure inclusive development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural traditions refers to carving and painting of symbols and designs on pillars, rocks and walls of temples. It was particularly developed in South India and throws great light on the society of those times.

EVOLUTION OF MURAL TRADITIONS IN SOUTH INDIA =>

① Pre-historic times → murals and rock paintings have been found dating 15,000 years ago

Eg Adichanallur.

- In those times, murals were simple, white and red in colour with stick figures of humans and animals

② Rise of Pandyas, Cholas, Cheras :)

Temples like Brihadeshwara temple in Thanjavur showcase intricate carvings and murals.

Chola evolution
- → Rock-cut temples → murals on rock walls by ~~Rajaraja~~ Chola Mahendravarman
- → Structural temple /eg. Shore temple in Mammalapuram by Rajendra and Rajaraja Chola

→ These murals show images of gods and goddesses, along with various activities of life. These are brightly painted in some places, but mostly carved.

Characteristics of murals :)

① Murals are of variety of types → painted, hewn, carved.

② They showcase religious tones /eg. Rise of Bhakti in South.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ These are secular themes Eg. war, love, rulers.

④ They were sometimes made to mark victories Eg. Mural at Gangaikonda Cholapuram showcases victory after crossing Ganga by Cholas

⑤ They showcase chronology and rapid development along with interpreting the times

⑥ They showcase social and economic life of the time Eg. Murals of women dancing, showcase high moral status of women at the time.

⑦ Showcase tradition. Eg. Devadasi culture of South India

These murals are an indelible part of India's culture and India must strive to protect them. These also attract foreign visits and help in diplomatic ties Eg. Mammalapuram visit by Xi Jinping in 2019.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was in a nascent phase in 19th century and British on the other hand were keen to 'anglicise' Indians for suiting their needs.

Reasons for Colonial modernity =>

① Requirement of low level clerks → for carrying out lower official work.

② Ready market for goods → A growing middle class with British tastes would help in better profits for British.

Warren Hastings → "I want Indians in colour but British in taste".

③ Increased divide => An educated Indian class would snub the lower class leading to rich poor divide Zamindars and peasants.

④ Spread of Christianity and pressure from people.

(5) Impact of social reform movement → Brahmo Samaj, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar → Banning of widow remarriage in 1856.

How Indian nationalism was a product of colonial modernity?

(1) Colonial modernity was seen to shift Indians from religion → Meat, liquor and there was widespread resistance.

(2) Issues of Christian missionaries ⇒ They were seen as converters and Indians were widely angry.

(3) Division of class → The Zamindars put excessive pressure on labourers who rose up converting economic struggle to struggle for autonomy.

(4) Colonial modernity → Increased economic exploitation. Books like those by Dadabhai Naoroji showcased this and a struggle was born.

(5) Anglicisation over Orientalism was seen by resentment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How it was not a product of colonial modernity =>

① The issue of freedom was already visible by incidents like resistance against Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill controversy etc.

② Military issues → like having "double bhatta" and use of enfield were broader issues.

③ Economic exploitation → R C Dutt, R P Dutt were focussing on economic issues and "Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India" opened Indian eyes.

④ Socio-Religious reform movements helped in rise of national movements.

Hence, it was partly due to colonial modernity and more so due to the foreign nature of British rule, economic exploitation, and social snubbing by British that the Indian national movement was born /by Revolt of 1857.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Post-independence India was an enlightened one, with increased demands for socio-economic and environmental gains.

- Environmentalism refers to increased agitation for conservation of environment for social, political and economic gains.

Organised environmentalist movements in post-independence India =>

① Narmada Bachao Andolan → by activist Medha Patkar, helped in mobilising support for the cause and helped in freeing Narmada River

② Chipko Movement by Sunderlal Bahuguna helped in prevention of deforestation and

bring the forest cover to 24% today

(3) Appiko Movement → It was closely linked to prevent deforestation

(4) Tribal Rehabilitation Movement → to secure tribal rights

(5) Agitation against Draft EIA Bill (2022)

Benefits of environmentalism

- Better economy via prevention of unsustainable environmental damage
- Better environment → and ecological health ⇒ Marine and fresh water ecosystem
- Mitigation of climate change and global warming
- Better social development → Rehabilitation of tribals and economic equity

Drawback of environmentalism →

(1) economic slowdown ⇒ NGOs like CoolAid

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Tax reduced Indian GDP by 2-3%.

(2) Rise of unsustainable regionalism

(3) Inter-state disputes △ Kaveri b/w TN & Karnt

(4) Demand ease of Doing Business

(5) Increased clashes and violence.

Hence, these movements must not be unheard, rather these must be promoted for better understanding of environmental issues and their participation for a sustainable earth without disaster and inclusive development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napolean Bonaparte sought to conquer Britain by slowly closing in on the territorial boundaries by starving Britain economically.

Benefits of strategy

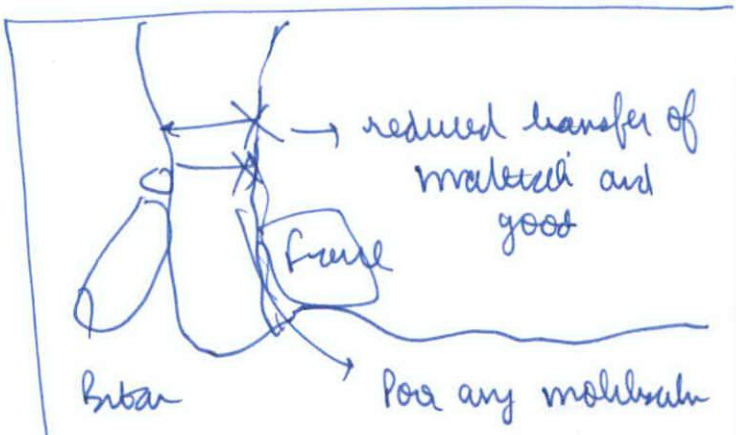

Fig = Plan of Napoleon

(1) Poor army mobilisation by Britain

(2) Economic Resource could not reach Britain

↳ food
↳ cloth
↳ arms and ammunition

} virtual starving of Britain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) France had no threat from land border.

(4) Other countries could scarcely help Britain

(5) Poor trade for Britain → disturbed communication

Why it was ill-conceived → colonies

(1) British had an effient navy and can always use that to its advantage.

(2) Britain had good sea links for aquisition of resources (Grain, arms etc.

(3) France applied too many conditions at border and its trade suffered as well → ready to economic discontent.

(4) Napolean narrowed his attack of

army himself → at a narrow escape and helped in his defeat.

(5) Over ambitious on neighbour → The hand out heavily and the neighbour did not do their duty and ultimately Britain achieved victory.

(6) Block for colonies

Though a good method, it was a parochial view to understand that Britain would be conquered by economic blockade, and Napoleon paid the price by losing his life and the war at Waterloo

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox refers to increased frigid temperature and ice cover over the arctic inspite of overall global warm.

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resource in Arctic Region =)

(1) Presence of Polymetallic Nodules in Arctic present great opportunity to extract Manganese, which are necessary for technological development.

Distribution of mineral and energy resources in Arctic

(2) Rare earth minerals in frozen Arctic sea and Greenland → can help in achieving import self reliance and better prosperity.

(3) Oil in Russia - Uhrani - Khazar region → better bond with there can help India in energy security.

mineral oil via exploration of frozen land

(4) Anthracite → due to better fossil, arctic seas have good high quality coal.

(5) Permafrost in Greenland basin → source of methane.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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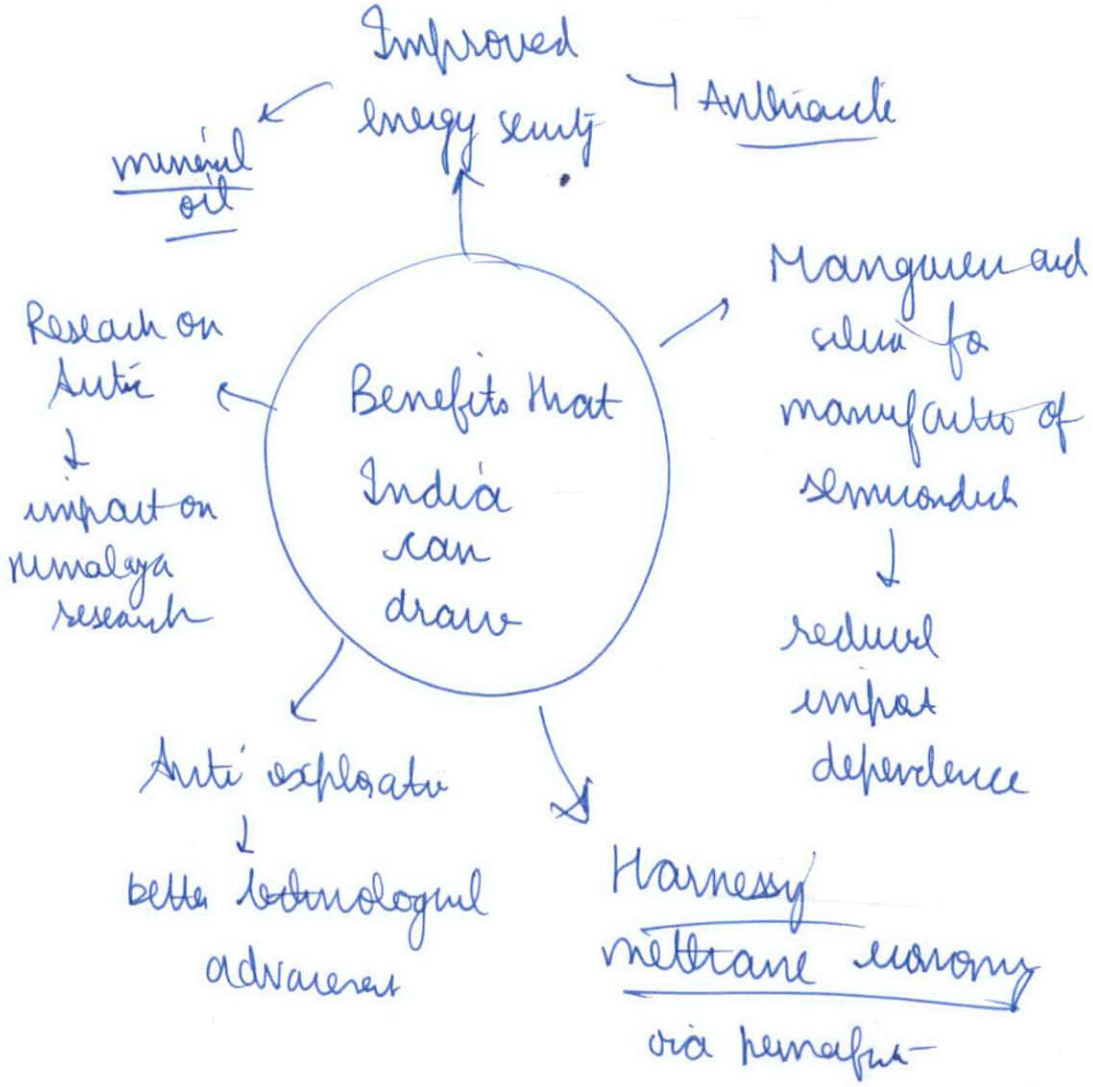

India must have partner with groups like Arctic council for better exploration of Arctic and reap economic and technologic benefits

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the part of the earth engulfed in snow and ice

Eg Snowy Himalayas, permafrost etc.

Reasons for Cryosphere change =>

① Climate change and global warming =>

The increased temperature leads to faster melting of glaciers (Eg 14% - rise of glacier melting in Himalayas).

② Black carbon deposition due to pollution =>

decreasing albedo → Increased melting.

③ Tourism and unsustainable development.

Devastating impact of cryosphere on ecosystem and people =>

① Increased melting =>

Increased melting of glaciers leads to increased water in rivers, leading to increased natural disasters like

flood
Uttarakhand flood of 2021.

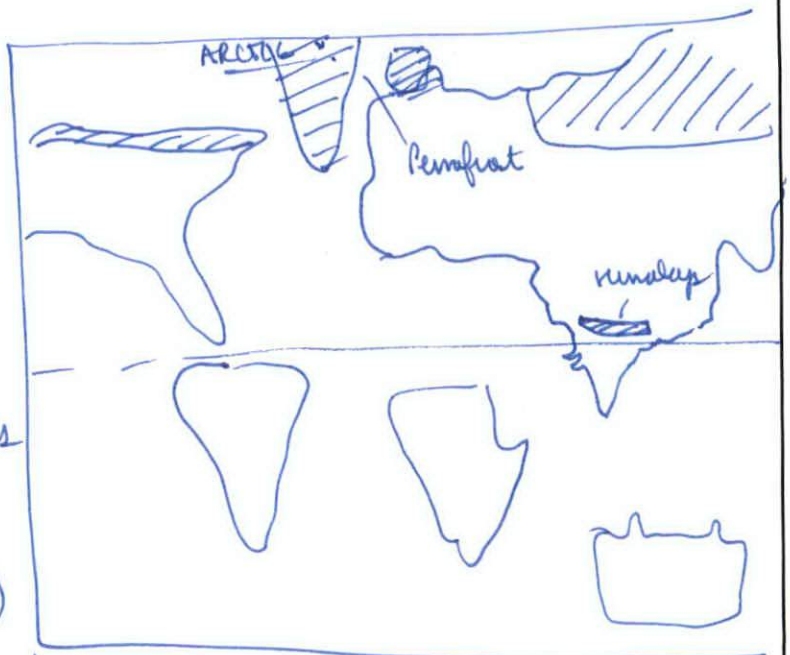

Fig: Distribution of cryosphere in the world

(2) Permafrost melting → releases excessive methane (CH_4) in the atmosphere → more Green House Gases → more climate change and global warming → changing of ocean and wind currents.

(3) Droughts and landslides ⇒ Water in excess in one season leads to decreased in the next leading to droughts.

(4) Water scarcity, 165 million people depend on cryosphere for water and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

livelihood requirement which will be lost if the cryosphere melts.

Some good benefits
- → Open up of ports via de-freezing
- → North sea commercials → better trade and economy
- → Resources open from ice cover.

Measures to tackle the threat.)

① Reducing GHG emissions → via cutdown in fossil fuel usage, green Taxes, green GDP etc.

② Shift to alternate energy ⚠ Solar, wind → ISA by India, OSOWOG, National Hydrid energy mission, Paris Climate Goals.

③ Better Disaster Planning and Management, Sendai Framework, NDMA guidelines.

④ Sustainable agriculture and tourism

⑤ Shift to green finance and circular economy.

Hence, we must strive to adhere the Paris climate targets for cryosphere protection which will help in preventing social and economic damage to the gentle fabric of society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent rise of urban flooding —

eg Kerala floods 2019, Uttarakhand floods 2021 showcase the increasing fragility of urban ecosystem in India.

Reasons for increased urban flooding =)

① Unsustainable growth of cities bursting beyond its capacity seam.

② Poor architecture and infrastructure

③ Lack of proper water conduit connection

④ Climate change → faster glacier melting → more water in rivers → excessive flooding

eg Uttarakhand.

Risk of urban flooding to urban ecosystem in India →

① Economic damage → The urban region contributes 65% to the economy and a vibrant, thriving urban economic ecosystem will be destroyed.

↳ Destruction of infrastructure, cars, property.

② Social risk →

- Loss of education due to frequent flooding
- Loss of healthcare → Increased epidemics after floods ⚠ Typhoid, cholera, dysentery
- Loss of social fabric due to loss of lives

③ Geostrategic risks →

- Floods lead to loss of telephone signals, lines of communication.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Burden on public exchequer → Increasing rescue operations and food aid is detrimental and would lead to fatigue of paramility.

Impact on critical infrastructure :

(1) The data stores can be destroyed
Eg Aadhar metadata which is physically stored in hub.

(2) Defence installations Eg Rockets, UAVs, vehicles etc. can be undone by water percolation.

(3) Communication → Infra for communication can be lost, making the site vulnerable

(4) Hydroelectric plant → Damage leading to energy insecurity -

India must hence focus on effective planning following the ~~NDMA~~ NDMA guidelines and the Sendai framework while strengthening old structures and urban decongestion to fulfill our SDG of cities and ensure inclusive development for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is an important resource used in a wide array of industries as well as infrastructure formation. India uses ~ 600 million MT of sand annually.

Importance of Sand for economic development:

① Infrastructure and housing :- Sand is used as material for construction of houses and hence is necessary for all infrastructure.

② Industries like glass making, brick kilns use sand on a large scale.
↳ increased employment
↓
economic development

③ Sands on beaches provide tourism.
↳ Increased FDI and foreign exchange.

Sand usage for crucial ecosystem services ⇒

① Sand banks help in absorption of crucial harmful effects of disasters ex Floods, Cyclones etc.

② Marine life → Many species of turtles lay their eggs on sandy beach ex Olive Ridley Turtles on Gahirmatha beach

③ Desert ecosystem → Sand helps in sustenance of Desert ecosystem.

④ Help in conservation of wetlands and marshes
↳ ecosystem biodiversity conservation

⑤ Survival of benthic organisms

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India ⇒

① Economic → Most of the sand mining is illegal ex Haryana, Rajasthan belt.
↳ This leads to increased resource loss to India.

↳ Burden on public exchequer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Rise of black money and money laundry

⇒ Hence sustainable sand mining is necessary with legality.

② Environmental ⇒ • Excessive sand mining leads to collapse of river banks and beds, leading to increased floods

Eg Uttarakhand flood of 2019, 2021.

• Loss to ecosystem → Benthic organisms and turtles use sand. Sustainable sand mining can help save them.

③ Social → Sustainable sand mining → decreased cost of sand → increased housing development → housing for all → socio-economic inclusive development.

The need is to strengthen Sand Mining laws in India to harness ecosystem benefits while promoting economic infrastructure development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has seen an increased urban migration from rural areas and the urban population is set to be >65% by 2030 as per NITI Aayog.

Reasons for unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces =)

① Poor agricultural output → With failing agriculture and fragmented landholdings, population migrates to urban areas for greener pastures.

② Lack of opportunities and resources → As per NFHS-5, urban internet penetration is >90% while it is ~30% in rural areas.

③ Poor education, technology, quality of life in rural areas

(4) Lack of health infrastructure in rural areas.

Eg. only partially functioning PHCs.

Challenges emanating from unbridled growth of urban spaces =)

(1) Formation of slums Eg. Mumbai → world's largest slum

(2) Poor hygiene and sanitation

(3) Scarcity of water Eg. Shimla water crisis of 2020.

(4) Increased traffic and congestion

(5) Rising crime rates → fall in women security.

(6) Excessive burden on education sector and issues with nutritional security.

(7) Rise of natural disasters like landslides, floods due to unsustainable infrastructure

Eg. Uttarakhand floods 2019, 2021.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward for reforms in urban planning and capacity :-

① Decongestion of slums → via gradual expansion of cities ⇒ urban revitalisation mission. and Chandigarh Model.

② Improving hygiene, health and sanitation ⇒ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

③ SMART Policing to tackle increasing nefarious elements via sensitisation.

④ Improving agricultural sector via forward and backward linkage ⇒ Food processing leading to reduced migration and food security.

⑤ Improving e-governance and increased penetration to rural area

⑥ Better architecture and cleanse ⇒ collapse of coaching institute in Kota

Hence, India must revitalise the urban sector, while reducing migration via rural development for an inclusive development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has historically been a patriarchal society, the seeds of which are still shown today.

As such, feminist movements have indeed arisen but in limited and fragmented pockets with an elite approach.

Historical feminist movements :-

(1) Brahmo Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It helped in women empowerment, but hardly any women were participate, and it raised from an Upper-class Western Psyche.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Jyotiba Phule → Very effective, but still it wanted social reform movement while not vocally for economic emancipation of women.

(3) Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1920) → did not yield sufficient political power

(4) Feminist movement by Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu → did not yield wider participation and the parochial aim was not sufficient for broader socio-economic inclusion →

(5) Contemporary → Protest against Sabarimala issue, issue on increasing maternal leave to 26 weeks still showcase an indifferent approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps that can be taken

- Better skilling — Eg. Skill India, STEP
- Improve women's participation as stakeholders
- Better health infra — Eg. Anemia Mukt Bharat, SABLA
- Better participation via political reservation — Eg. MPs women: LS – 14.1%, RS – 10%
- Breaking shackles of patriarchy — Eg. Criminality marital rape

The need is to expand female movement and empower them to fulfill our SDG 4, move to inclusive development and wider macroeconomic stability, not repeat our historical mistakes.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK